

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1900

Sens
TO TRADE
and Sheets for June.

Materials

One-third.

They expand too rapidly, now. Like the frog who concerned was on the they sold us a portion of their business. Of what the goods were even less. They are on aable sort of drapery, curiously low that you quote as the regular look will convince you.

Sateen 12^c.

which is most popular for drapery; worth 25c a yard; during this sale at 12 1/2c.

Swiss at 12^c.

pretios of colonial stripes; a seru and cream; 36 inches spreads, windows, etc., & 2c a yard.

Crepe at 19c.

A Japanese drapery 37 inches for light summer drapery; 35c and 40c.

Drapery at 20c.

the rich, beautiful colorings of wide and the usual 40c quality.

Silks at 25c.

for this quality; 27 or 35 min or figured; suitable for 25c a yard.

Thousands of

silky Bargains."

Los Angeles Daily Times.

FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1900

Chair of Louisiana concluded the session, and at 4:15 o'clock the Senate, as a further mark of respect, adjourned. The House today, by the very narrow margin of one vote, defeated Senator Crawford of North Carolina, a Democrat, and seated in his place Mr. Pearson of North Carolina. He is the third Republican to be seated in the present House. The minority resolution, declaring the sitting member entitled to his seat, was defeated by one vote. Mr. Pearson, being a Republican, voted with the Democrats on both roll calls. On the first vote, 15 Republicans were absent and unpaired, and on the second 12 Republicans were paired. Without transacting any further business, the House adjourned.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

REGULAR SESSION.

(A. P. DAY REPORT.)
WASHINGTON, May 10.—In SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Chandler, the (Clark [Montana]) case went over until Tuesday next, at which time he gave notice that he would ask for its continuance consideration, until disposed of.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

(A. P. DAY REPORT.)
WASHINGTON, May 10.—HOUSE.—Because of the continuance of the Pearson-Cronin contested election case, was resumed today, the House adopted the following resolution, reported by the Foreign Affairs Committee in lieu of a resolution introduced by Mr. Kahn of California:

"Resolved, that the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to furnish the House if not incompatible with the public interest, all the information in possession of the treasury in relation to the immigration of Japanese laborers during the last two years; what the law will permit of the immigration for the ensuing year, what methods have been taken to enforce the laws excluding contract laborers from the United States; the punishment and the punishment of those unlawfully making contracts for Japanese laborers."

The debate on the election contest was then resumed, and Mr. Pearson, the contestant, was given fifty minutes in which to address the House in his own behalf.

POSTAL FRAUD INQUIRY.

CUBAN SERVICE TO BE THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED.

Calvert Confesses, Implicating Others Besides Neely.

(A. P. DAY REPORT.)
WASHINGTON, May 10.—Postmaster-General Smith said today that it was his intention to have a most thorough and searching examination made of the conditions existing in the Cuban postal service. This investigation will be conducted independently of others working to the same end. A deputy undersecretary of the Postoffice Department, accompanied by an expert book-keeper and several other expert officials, will leave here for Havana tomorrow. It was stated by Chief Inspector Cochran today that the report that \$2000 had been found on Neely's person had never been found on Neely's person.

Postmaster-General Smith has been in cable communication with Director Rathbone at Havana, but today's developments were not known at the department. Much interest was manifested in the news, and there was considerable speculation as to the identity of those believed to be implicated in postal frauds.

Atty.-Gen. Griggs, the Secretary of War and the Postmaster-General had a conference with the Commissioner of Justice in the case of Neely. The President and the members of the Cabinet are very much in earnest in this matter, and it is said that not a moment's time will be lost in bringing Neely to trial.

It is expected that Neely's counsel will stand by him throughout the trial, but it is said that Atty.-Gen. Griggs will himself conduct the case, and confidence is expressed that the prosecution will be successful.

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INTERFERENCE IN CHINA.
AMERICA NOT JOINING IN.

(NEW YORK, May 10.)—A special to the Herald from Washington says there is no intention on the part of America to join with other powers to suppress piracy in China.

State Department officials say that it would be highly contrary to the practice of the United States to permit the rivers of the empire. The administration feels that if it would go along other too far if it were to take from China her obligation to prevent piracy and order throughout the empire.

Sir Thomas Jackson's assertion that the Boxer troubles have been greatly exaggerated is confirmed by the latest reports from Minister Conger. It is evident, however, from Mr. Conger's communications that the Boxers believe they are the most powerful of the Empress Dowager, and until their minds are disabused to this point, the movement is likely to spread. It is the opinion of the State Department that they have evidence to completely justify their action in regard to Neely.

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COUNTRY'S WHEAT CROP.
ACREAGE NOT UP TO ESTIMATES.

(A. P. NIGHT REPORT.)
WASHINGTON, May 10.—The monthly report of the Agricultural Department is as follows:

Returns to the statistician of the Department of Agriculture, made up to May 1, show that the area of wheat in cultivation on that date to have been about 26,555,000 acres, or 5,563,500, or 11.8 per cent less than the acre estimated to have been sown last fall.

The reduction in acreage in the principal States is owing to the winter killing and the ravages of the Hessian fly.

For the areas remaining under culti-

vation, the average condition May 1 was 85.2, while this average of the averages of the last ten years, which have been exceeded only once in fifteen years, it must be remembered that the acreage plowed up, cut for forage (except in California, where it is not definitely ascertainable,) or otherwise abandoned, has been entirely eliminated.

The high average condition re-

ported for Kansas, Missouri,

Texas, and other more or less im-

portant wheat-producing States that have escaped the ravages of the fly are the result of the fact that on May 1 nearly one-half the entire wheat acreage remaining under cultivation reported a full normal or still higher condition.

SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

CONDITIONS FAVOR PASSAGE.

(A. P. NIGHT REPORT.)
NEW YORK, May 10.—A special to the Herald from Washington says conditions in the House of Representatives distinctly favor the passage of the Ship Subsidy Bill through that body during the next session, when it is proposed by the Republican leaders to bring it forward. There is little opposition to it on the Republican side, and the Democratic side is split over it. This is indicated by the attitude of the Democratic "minority" of the committee.

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FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1900.

(POLITICAL)

IN HEPBURN'S STATE.
Republicans Select Their
Delegates-at-large.

Splendid Indorsement Given
President McKinley.

Populist and "Middle-of-the-Road"
National Tickets Are Nominated.

(A. P. DAY REPORT.)
DES MOINES, Ia., May 10.—At the Iowa Republican Convention held here yesterday were made delegates-at-large to the Philadelphia Convention: George L. Shaw, George Henry French, Dr. E. H. Smith, Lafayette Young.

Congressman Cousins was temporary chairman. His speech was greeted with enthusiastic applause.

Mr. Cousins devoted some time to a comparison of the nation's finances under the administrations of Cleveland and McKinley. He then compared the foreign trade of the two countries, and declared that the platform contained no demand for the cessation of this war. With reference to Porto Rico, it was declared that the United States had no right to interfere in the internal affairs of the island, and that the balance of trade in our favor during the three years past is \$1,153,510,458 more than that for the preceding three years.

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The resolutions upon imperialism and militarism deplored the conduct of the administration in the Spanish-American War, and denounced the conduct in connection with the Philippines, referring to the latter matter, they stated it is in conflict with all the principles of our national life, at war with the Congress, and without reasonable excuse. Demand was made for the cessation of this war. With reference to Porto Rico, it was declared that the United States had no right to interfere in the internal affairs of the island, and that the balance of trade in our favor during the three years past is \$1,153,510,458 more than that for the preceding three years.

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The nineteenth century has been made the most illustrious century of man by three unparalleled achievements:

"First, the declaration and establishment of free government by civilization, enlightened by Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, James Madison and the continental army."

"Second, that demonstration of the strength and capacity of such form of government for ultimate survival—Abraham Lincoln, Ulysses S. Grant and the Grand Army of the union."

"Third, the survival of such free government, with its infinite variety of forms of self-government and pre-eminence of the history of our world reveals no such magnificence as to any outlying territory, people or possession as has thus far been exercised by the United States over Porto Rico."

In closing he said:

"The nineteenth century has been made the most illustrious century of man by three unparalleled achievements."

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The party was pledged to a new "never-to-cease agitation until the financial conspiracy is blotted from the books of the people," and to demand that the People's party be given the same status as the Democratic and Republican parties.

The system of issuing injunctions in cases of disputes between employer and employee, under certain circumstances, was denounced as an evil, and to remedy it, legislation was demanded.

The election of President W. J. Bryan for Vice-President, Hon. Charles Townsend for Vice-President.

The nomination of W. J. Bryan for Vice-President.

READY

Spring
present
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D.
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men's

Straw Sailors,

3.00 each.
signs, very latest
ach.Co., N.W. cor. First
and Spring Sts.

"C"

all other stops on which
has Party and Quality,
and better work and
than any other laun-
Your Grocer sells it.House Premiums given
for Saving Diamond
Drop
Company.Signolum
Budweiser
Budweiser
Budweiser
Budweiser
Budweiser
Budweiser

FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1900.

NOT FREE OF DOUBT.

Betting Very Light on
Tonight's Fight.Odds Higher Than Two to
One on Jeffries.Milt Gibson Wins the Clark Stakes
Eastern Baseball.

DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, May 10.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Although there will be an enormous crowd at the Jeffries-Corbett fight tomorrow night, betting is light, and there seems to be a general suspicion that all is not well. However, there is "something" definite about which suspicion can be hung, assuming that the match is "square." An element of uncertainty has been created by lack of knowledge as to the condition and ability of Corbett. On the form of his last performance he has no chance. All this has destroyed the match-making event.

Corbett's desire to punch his opponents into disarray has been his principal weakness. Fitzsimmons and Sharkey are both heavier hitters than the ex-champion. Fitzsimmons fought as the aggressive against Jeffries, and was knocked out because Jeffries met his rushes with the left, and when the proper time came, he crossed his right, and Fitzsimmons even downed him. Sharkey hammered Jeffries' head and neck harder than any other opponent has ever done, and still there was no hit in the battle where Jeffries was groggy. Sharkey also adopted rushing tactics against Jeffries, and belted him continually in the head and body. The champion met Sharkey with such terrific right-hand blows that the latter was in trouble more than once. With these facts in view, how does Corbett expect to beat Jeffries, if Fitzsimmons and Sharkey could not do it?

Tonight the odds rested at 2, and even as high as 2 to 1 on Jeffries. His betters, however, who are almost a man for Jeffries, do not care for these odds. The men go to Coney Island in the afternoon, and the odds will start about 9 to 4 or 10 to 1. Milt Gibson, Tommy Ryan, Jack Jeffries and Edward Dunkhorst will be behind Jeffries, and George Considine, Joe Rubin and Eddie Madden will be with Corbett. Brady issued a statement tonight, claiming victory for Jeffries in short order, and denying that there was collusion.

COURTSHIP OF THE MATCH.

[A. P. NIGHT REPORT.]

NEW YORK, May 10.—James J. Jeffries and James J. Corbett will fight ten rounds tomorrow night in rooms of the Seaside Athletic Club for the heavyweight championship of the world now held by Jeffries. They have agreed to a \$10,000 purse, except that Jeffries will govern, except that Jeffries will be no hitting in the bout. Charlie White will be the referee.

It is expected that between 10,000 and 12,000 persons will see the fight, which is a concession feature of the contest, several reasons being advanced for the lack of big wagers. One is that amateur sporting men are afraid to bet, because of the stories concerning Jeffries's wonderfully-improved condition.

The other is that they will be no wagering or bets.

Each round tomorrow night will have at least four seconds. Gus Rublin, George Considine, Lee Pardell will be in Jeffries's corner; Jack Jeffries, Tommy Ryan and Ed Dunkhorst will second Jeffries.

LAWYER UNTERMYER'S LUCK.

CAPTURES BIG JACK POT.

[A. P. NIGHT REPORT.]

NEW YORK, May 10.—Lawyer Untermyer, a lawyer and politician, sailed away to Europe on a holiday trip yesterday with \$15,000 more spending money in his possession than he had expected to have.

It all turned about through a small group of polo at the Dromont Club, in which Untermyer and a royal guest from the last jack pot, The Duke of Cambridge, were the heaviest losers.

Untermyer was the heaviest loser. In the famous jack pot, at the Duke of Cambridge's, he had four nines and thought Untermyer was bluffed.

Before he sailed, Untermyer was given a handsome floral piece with this dedication: "To the Victor, from the Victims, Parlor Club, Democratic Club."

WHEN KID MEETS KID.

REPORTS TO FOUL TACTICS.

[A. P. NIGHT REPORT.]

NEW YORK, May 10.—At the Broad-

Athletic Club tonight, "Kid" Kidney, Cleveland met Oscar Gardner, the "Omaha Kid," and through foul play lost what promised to be a winning battle. After being cautioned frequently by the referee, Broad per-

sisted in butting, and was disqualified in the seventh round.

LIEUT. GIBSON A MASCOT.

OWNER'S WINNINGS.

[A. P. NIGHT REPORT.]

LOUISVILLE, May 10.—Just a week

ago today Lieut. Gibson galloped home

to Louisville, and his share of the stake was

Today he made Owner C. H.

Smith of Chicago \$350 richer by win-

ning the Clark Stakes, carrying 127

pounds, in 1:54, equaling the track record.

Results: Winter won, Peter

Gibson.

GOLDEN WEST CRUDE OIL CO.

Have one of the finest oil properties in Ven-

tura county; stock is a share, par value \$1.

25. Lauglin Building.

The bird almost shrieked to ramble less

man hairy foot carmen

In square hole future ob dat

Dah ain't no juice in sweetness ob dat

But de watamamon's cumin' when de

"Golly! golly! golly! but de cabbage

had am small,

De tata vine am stunted till it

in fact, there are very few familiar

smells that it has not learned.

Mrs. Neill also owned a bird that

could whistle two familiar waltzes. She

Another
Broadway
Surprise
Sunday!

All This Hosiery Reduced.

Prices for Friday, Saturday Only.

12,000 pairs from which to choose—of every grade and style. Fine values even at regular prices—how fine they are at these special prices.

Every pair is of carefully selected cotton—first quality. We've known of folks buying second qualities in order to meet our prices.

Every pair, too, is light weight—made especially for spring and summer wearing.

For Girls.

Misses' fine French ribbed hosiery, fast black, double hose and ribbed, size 35c grade 2, special 2-day 7c.

French ribbed hosiery, size 35c, fast black or tan, double knits, size 35c grade 2, special 2-day 10c.

Saturday at 10c.

Misses' fine French ribbed hosiery, double knee extra elastic, size 35c grade 2, special 2-day 12c.

For Ladies.

Misses' fine French ribbed hosiery with double heel and toes, size 35c grade 2, special 2-day 6c.

Fine macro yarn stockings, with double sole, size 35c grade 2, special 2-day 10c.

Saturday at 12c.

Misses' fine French ribbed hosiery with elastic tops and toes, size 35c grade 2, special 2-day 14c.

For Infants.

Regular the grade of fast black ribbed stockings, with double heel and toes; size 35c grade 2, special 2-day 7c.

Boys' two and one ribbed heavy stockings, with double heel and toes, size 35c grade 2, special 2-day 14c.

Saturday at 10c.

Boys' two and one ribbed heavy stockings, with double heel and toes, size 35c grade 2, special 2-day 14c.

For Boys.

Heavy, durable, corduroy stockings, with double heel and toes, size 35c grade 2, special 2-day 14c.

Saturday at 10c.

Boys' two and one ribbed heavy stockings, with double heel and toes, size 35c grade 2, special 2-day 14c.

Saturday at 10c.

10c 12c 14c 17c 14c 14c

15c 17c 14c 14c

17c 14c 14c 14c

14c 14c 14c 14c

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.
H. G. OTIS.....President and General Manager.
HARRY CHANDLER.....Vice-President and Assistant General Manager.
L. E. MOSHER.....Managing Editor. MARIAN OTIS-CHANDLER.....Secretary.
ALBERT McFARLAND.....Treasurer.
PUBLISHERS OF

The Los Angeles Times

Daily, Weekly, Sunday, and Monthly Magazine.
Vol. 37, No. 159. Founded Dec. 4, 1881. Nineteenth Year.
NEWS SERVICE—Full Associated Press Night Report, covering the globe; from 15,500 to 20,000 wired words daily.
TELEGRAMS—Daily and Sunday, 75 cents a month, or \$2.50 a year; Daily without Sunday, \$7.50 a year; Telegrams—Nightly, 75 cents a month, or \$2.50 a year; Daily without Sunday, \$1.50.
SWEEPS AND CIRCULATION—Nightly average for 1901, 12,000; Daily average for 1901, 19,000; Daily net average for 1902, 20,000.
TELEPHONES—Counting Room and Subscription Department, first floor, Main 29; Editorial Rooms, third floor, Main 27; City Edition, local news rooms, third floor, Main 674.
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Washington office, Chicago; Washington Bureau, Post Building.

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TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

The Times offers a reward of \$10 in cash for the apprehension, arrest and conviction which leads to conviction of any person caught stealing copies of The Times from the premises of subscribers.

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

THE PARAMOUNT ISSUE. Our friends of the opposition may talk as fluently and as flippantly as they please about "the issues of the campaign," but it is becoming more and more apparent that there will be, in reality, but one issue in the approaching Presidential election. That issue will be the so-called issue of "expansion." The question to be decided will be whether we shall go forward in the work which we have undertaken in the Philippines, in Porto Rico, and in Cuba, or shall go backward, under what we have done, so far as possible, and thus virtually confess before the world that we are, and have all along been, in the wrong.

Reduced to its simplest terms, this is the vital issue of the national campaign which is upon us. Our Democratic opponents have deliberately elected to adopt as their own the cause and policy of retrogression. From the nation until now they have gone forward, but their progress will stop. Their program will not stop. Mr. Bryan and his fellow-retrogressives will be compelled to stand aside and allow the procession to pass. They have chosen their fate. They are the architects of their own untoward destiny. They will have no one but themselves to blame when they have been left far behind in the march of progress.

This discussion as to the price to be paid for armor plate is becoming a nuisance and a scandal. There should be no doubt as to the net cost of the production of armor plate. A committee of either house of Congress, if composed of the right sort of men—men of unimpeachable integrity—could obtain reliable information on this subject by which the actual cost of producing armor could be arrived at within a fraction of a dollar per ton. With this information at hand, the duty of Congress would be perfectly clear. If the manufacturers of armor plate should then refuse to supply the government at such prices as would afford them only a fair profit, it would become the plain duty of Congress to provide for the erection of a government plant for the manufacture of armor. The master seems to be a simple business proposition, and there is no apparent reason for haggling over it any longer.

There is an apparent disposition on the part of certain Senators of the United States to delay action upon the Nicaragua Canal Bill. The reasons which these Senators assign for their policy of procrastination are for the most part trivial and untenable. Washington reports quite uniformly agree in the statement that there is in the Senate a strong majority in favor of the canal, and that the bill will undoubtedly pass that body when it comes to the final vote. It is, as stated, a large majority of the Senators are in favor of the canal, now is the time for them to make their opinions felt in a practical manner, by finding some way to bring the Hepburn Bill before the Senate and secure action upon it at the present session. That is what the country wants; and every Senator who urges delay thereby loses an absolute disgrace to the country.

Thus, as appears, the two principal issues of the campaign of 1896 have been practically eliminated from the pending contest by the marvelous prosperity which the country has enjoyed, and the marvelous progress which it has made, as a result of the defeat of free silver and free trade in 1890. There will be little need for Republicans to waste their time in threshing over the straw of these dead issues in the campaign upon which we have just entered, however strenuously our opponents may strive to divert us from the paramount issue by thrusting forward these defunct issues. On the vital question of expansion or contraction, of progress or retrogression, we have by far the best of the argument. It only remains for us to elucidate this issue in all its bearings—to acquaint the American people with the real facts of the situation, and to impress upon them the importance of the questions at stake. Upon the thoroughness with which we accomplish this task, and counteract the efforts of our opponents to befog the issue by falsehood, sophistry, prejudice, and general misrepresentation, will depend the completeness of our victory in November.

It is evident that a concerted effort will be made by Mr. Bryan and his followers to create an issue upon the subject of industrial combinations, otherwise known as trusts. Bryan himself has devoted a large proportion of his anti-campaign speeches to this subject, and has made strenuous, though ridiculously futile, efforts to create anti-Republican capital out of this question of economics. But the question cannot possibly be metamorphosed into a legitimate or tenable campaign issue, and the efforts of Bryan and others to make it so only emphasize their own insincerity, narrowness, and lack of perspicacity. The Republican party, in its platform and other public utterances, stands as firmly committed against the evils of industrial and commercial monopoly as do their opponents; and the Republican position is further fortified by practical legislation for the regulation or suppression of trusts, while their opponents have nothing of this kind to show for the faith which they profess. "Faith without works is dead," says Holy Writ; and the truth of the saying will be forcibly brought home to our esteemed opponents, in this connection, long before the campaign is ended.

Mr. Bryan has based his preliminary campaign of oratory upon the three questions above referred to—as he expresses it, "money, trusts, and im-

after our Presidential election in November. But the thing will collapse counted; for the administration will be upheld by no decisive majority that the rebels will perceive that their hopes or receiving aid from Bryan and his party were built upon the shifting sands of delusion.

Illinois Republicans fall in line with an enthusiastic endorsement of the President and his administration. It is all along the line. The indications are that there will be no dissenting voice in the Philadelphia convention, and that the renomination will be by unanimous vote, or by acclamation. It will rest with the Republican voters of the nation to make the President's reelection as nearly unanimous as possible.

The St. Louis strikers can compel their late employers to employ no person who does not belong to the union, other unions can compel their employers to do likewise, and the logical result is that even Bryan practically ignores it. The campaign thus resolves itself, as is pointed out at the beginning of this article, into a campaign on the issue of expansion. Upon this issue, the Republicans host will welcome the call to battle. They will accept the challenge with joy and confidence. They could ask no better assurance of a glorious victory than the consciousness that their cause is of humanity, of true liberty, and of civilization; while the cause of their opponents represents the reverse of all these things.

The American people are progressive, not retrogressive. From the birth of the nation until now they have gone forward, but their progress will stop. Their program will not stop. Mr. Bryan and his fellow-retrogressives will be compelled to stand aside and allow the procession to pass. They have chosen their fate. They are the architects of their own untoward destiny. They will have no one but themselves to blame when they have been decided long ago.

Bret Pettman hasn't "rung" up on his hind legs and asked for information for at least forty-eight hours. But Brer Tull has managed to keep the pot boiling pretty regularly in the interim.

That marvelous new "soft-nosed" projectile has a way of poking its nose into the heaviest and hardest armor plate which is a caution.

J. Pluvius, Esq., seems to be trying to make amends for his past shortcomings. For it all, J. P., we are duly and devoutly thankful.

If Jeffries and Corbett fight half as savagely as they jaw, their coming mill will be a most sanguinary affair.

If this sort of thing keeps on, we shall soon be having summer showers all same eastern States.

TO SAN MIGUEL.

COMMAND MOVED RATHER AND RECONNOISSANCE BEGUN.

[From "Campaigning in the Philippines":] Col. Summers had during the afternoon occupied San Miguel with his command, except two companies left at Masin, and two at San Fernando. In accordance with telegraphic authority, \$20 reward was offered for each insurgent rifle turned in. The information was published in Spanish and Tagalog, and every effort made to get it within the insurgent lines. On account of desired concert of movement with the column now toward Candaba, the command of Lt. Col. Summers, from Balingue toward San Isidro, to the village of Bula (or most maps, San Jose), a distance of about three miles. About four hundred insurgents, commanded by Lt. Col. Summers, had commenced early in the morning, and headquarters arrived at San Miguel about 10 m. with the incident. About 1 o'clock, Lt. Col. 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offered in evidence for the deposition of J. F. Kansas City, taken last deposition, was read after a few minor omissions, conclusions of which were stricken out on motion. The burden of the deposition was that the witness only joking. Although a few feet of the transcript were read, the defense did not call him a fool and leaving him a foot.

Thordolf testified that he was at the trials and deposition on the 20th. On the contrary he was in good humor and was while he was in the in a mild tone even

He is a fool, a

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Gen. Otis's team tried to tempt him with it.

Gen. Otis, a pugilist, un-

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THE LAND.

Orchard, Farm, Garden, Rancho and Stockyard.

NOTES AFIELD.

THIS farm excursions have been somewhat limited the last few days, on account of the rain, but I have gone far enough to discover that Los Angeles has some of the finest apple lands in the State. The territory north of the Sierra Madre Mountains is already fruiting the apple wherever there is a living stream, and the land below it can be cultivated. One ranch near the mouth of Big Rock Creek, where I visited last week, has an eight-acre apple orchard that yielded an enormous crop of winter apples, which were sold at a good desert town and sold at a big price. Five cents a pound was the average price received at Randsburg, and the rancher said he had forty tons of apples from this orchard. This is an enormous yield, and is double-duplicated, even in the mountain valley with plenty of water. The orchard is situated on a hill along the northern side of the mountains, and it has been demonstrated that even the sloping mesas, in more exposed locations, are perfectly adapted to apples. The owner of the orchard above cited is A. O. Holmes. He expects to have a heavy crop the coming season.

There is a very large apple orchard thirty-five miles west of Palmdale, over in Ventura County. It contains eighty acres, of all varieties, and the trees are just coming into bearing. This fine orchard is well watered, even in the driest years, being piped under pressure throughout the tract. It is the property of Blanchard Bros., who have built a magnificent residence on the premises, containing all the modern improvements, and situated in a delightful location. The owners have found that a fifteen-hundred-gallon-a-minute irrigation equipment is all that is necessary to raise and distribute the water from the shallow but abundant wells upon the tract. When I speak of these mountain apples, it is not that word conveys to our boyhood recollections in mind. In that entire section, I did not know of locality that has any trouble with codling moth or other insects—indeed, the same conditions abound there that prevailed about the city of Los Angeles twenty years ago. How these mountain regions will remain exempt from infection is a question which no one can answer, but the dry air and exposure of the soil to the sun should ensure a similar but much more extensive production now in actual construction in the San Gabriel Cañon.

I can vouch for the story of the farmer of the San Jacinto plains. He went out to his fields last Friday morning, determined to mow the whole landscape—at least, his forty acres of it—and put up his hay as soon as it was cut. His constant habit of casting his eye abroad had not entirely deserted him, though it was a time of disappointment. On this morning, however, he noticed to the westward a hazy line indicating rain. Pondering over the unusual phenomena, while he took his last dollar out of his pocket and laid it on the ground, he saw a tiny worm-like creature crawl out of the soil. "I cut the hay," he said. The coin came up heads three slips out of four, and he returned to his family not to see the sun again for three days, and his grain fields are standing unto this day. The coin showed up the reverse of his coin would have been damaged by the rain as it lay in the swath. This story is told on the authority of the Mayor of South Pasadena, and is of vital interest to the assistant manager of The Times, who has a large alfalfa farm near Menifee, for a great while longer.

A. H. Shoemaker, who has a nice orchard east of Big Rock Creek, says he raised a lot of peaches from two trees last year. He has recently inches perpetual flow of water at the end of the second dry season, and has his fine plantation set out to apples, apricots, grapes and peaches. He has forty acres of alfalfa which he irrigates from the abundance of his mountain springs. There are no insect pests to pestle, and most likely alfalfa and legume growth are unknown. The deciduous fruits in this locality are sweeter, better colored and higher flavored than similar fruits grown south of the mountains. I noticed one peculiarity of the apricots. They turn a reddish brown all over before they are half grown. This is attributable to the dry, desert air which does not intercept a particle of the sunshine. The vines will still boast of the citrus fruits, but the mojave desert have unapproachable conditions for raising deciduous fruits, having only the cold and lack of irrigating water to interfere with the perfect development of the industry.

I saw the effects of pruning trees to raise dry weather on the ranch of R. H. Holmes. His orchard is located at Little Rock, and consists entirely of almonds—ten acres in all. It is by far the heaviest laden of any tract of 200 acres adjacent and is the only orchard that was heavily pruned, or possibly pruned at all in the colony. Mr. Holmes pruned last December, taking out all the dead, diseased, and broken twigs down to the trunk of the tree. The result is the only profitable crop of almonds on the tract. Some of the nuts measured 2½ inches in length and many of the trees have all the crop they can bear. Had water been plenty Mr. Holmes' treatment of the orchard would have been unnecessary, but he has done a good job, for the tree drought, and next year the trees will be in shape to fruit with unimpeded vitality. Last week the trees were in splendid condition, with but little water to make them so.

It was demonstrated to me last Saturday that irrigating deciduous trees in forms is a dangerous plan, at least in some kinds of soil. In one orchard of ten acres I could tell to a tree that were watered by the furrow method, and those by the form. I was driven to other orchards, where the same observation was made. Having established the fact beyond question, I asked the question, "What do the soil chemists account for it?" The land is a granite loam, very friable and fertile. The observation upsets some theories, but it may be that almonds will not bear the same treatment that proves so effective with most other fruits. The almond trees irrigated in forms were sickly looking and had barely made a few buds, while those watered by furrows were in vigorous leaf and full of fruit. The situation was 5000 feet above the sea, but what has that to do with it?

I notice that the Southern Pacific is not offering its waiting passengers a car to the beach, but to the Arcadia depot. They may peer through the fence and look at the flowers and plants, but who ever saw them inside the inclosure. No need of the sign, "Don't pick the flowers." The road has a more effective plan. At La Grande depot the park is open to all, and yet no one ever saw a pa-

senger picking flowers or tramping over the beds of beauty in bloom. The Southern Pacific has some of the finest apple lands in the State. The territory north of the Sierra Madre Mountains is already fruiting the apple wherever there is a living stream, and the land below it can be cultivated. One ranch near the mouth of Big Rock Creek, where I visited last week, has an eight-acre apple orchard that yielded an enormous crop of winter apples, which were sold at a good desert town and sold at a big price. Five cents a pound was the average price received at Randsburg, and the rancher said he had forty tons of apples from this orchard. This is an enormous yield, and is double-duplicated, even in the mountain valley with plenty of water. The orchard is situated on a hill along the northern side of the mountains, and it has been demonstrated that even the sloping mesas, in more exposed locations, are perfectly adapted to apples. The owner of the orchard above cited is A. O. Holmes. He expects to have a heavy crop the coming season.

I examined a new kind of flume I had over in the Antelope Valley last week. It was of steel, iron pipe, the cylinder rounded and nailed to the bottom of the wooden frame, the sections, or sheets, overlapping each other down the flume like shingles. It makes a very effective flooring for the conduit, and is being used extensively where we have the earthen pipe to supply in the valley. Irrigations raining as it has since the new application, water will be run in open ditches as economically as in flumes. The conduits described above were used to convey the water that overflowed the first submerged day I have ever seen, though I believe there is one at San Fernando. The flume goes across the mouth of Little Rock Creek, put in under the direction of Engineer Burt Cole. It is about sixty-five feet in length, was put down firmly upon bedrock, all the way across. The pipes carry every particle of water, and its success shows encouraging a similar but much more extensive proposition now in actual construction in the San Gabriel Cañon.

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FRUIT INTERESTS.

Effects of the Rain.

A HEAVY downpour in May is one of the unmitigated joys for us in Southern California. It is common in almost every line. Without particular warning the heavens clouded over last Friday morning, and in a few hours the entire Coast region was bathed, this time in a sunless rainstorm. It rained spots throughout the day, and the clouds hung over the country south of the Sierra Madre as recently as the 1st of June. The rain has unapproachable conditions for raising deciduous fruits, having only the cold and lack of irrigating water to interfere with the perfect development of the industry.

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is now but little fertilizer used comparatively. Many trees have been in service long enough without artificial aids to have a right to be worn out.

Manure and Tillage for Fruit Trees.

SOME time ago I sold half an acre of land for a building lot in the garden. In running it out the Baldwin apple trees took in four Baldwin apples from my own orchard, and left others of the same kind adjoining them, in the same acre, equally large and thriving. Yet when the purchaser gave his lot, where the trees stood, a heavy coat of manure was spread over them and washed it under. He made his garden as good as mine, and it is now a good garden. As I did last Friday, and have to sit idly in the depot building, or promenade the street, with a nice park only the other side of the stockade. I am not one of the men in South California, and that is the reason.

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BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

OFFICE OF THE TIMES,
Los Angeles, May 10, 1900.

The following news items from the East yesterday have been wired exclusively to The Times, and hence it is impossible for them to be published simultaneously in other journals. When so published, they are simply wired from this paper.

ORANGES IN THE EAST YESTERDAY

GOOD SALES OF CALIFORNIA.

BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES!

NEW YORK, May 10.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] There were good sales of California oranges from the store today. The weather was favorable. There were forty-five carloads on the track and due, and tomorrow's offerings should realize satisfactory prices. Nineteen thousand boxes of Sicily lemons by steamship Duchesse were sold today, the market showing no change. Messina showed decay; Palermo was steady, though some 2,100@2.25; fancy, 2,50@2.05; choice, 2.45@2.75. Six hundred boxes and halves of Sorrento oranges by steamship Spartan Prince were good in quality and condition. Halves sold at 1.80@1.90; full boxes, 2,50@2.60.

Boston Citrus-fruit Market.

NEW YORK, May 10.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The market is strong in every way, with a good sale of California oranges today. The weather cool and favorable for the orange trade, and jobbers are having a fair trade from the store. There are only twenty-three cars here on the track unsold, of which twelve will be sold tomorrow. With these comparatively light offerings the market should be strong, with possibly some advance.

Chicago Markets.

CHICAGO, May 10.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The market is strong in sympathy with auction markets, especially on fancy and extra fancy fruit in sound condition. Extra fancy navel, 2.75@3.00; choice, 3.10@3.25; medium to small sizes preferred. Sweet oranges, 1.50@1.60; choice for fancy, 2.60@2.75 for choice. Seedlings good demand; 2.25@2.75 for fancy; 2.40@2.45 for choice. Small sizes, sweets and seedlings in good demand. St. Michaels, fancy, 2.00@2.15; choice, 2.00@2.25. The lemon market is well supplied with fruit, 1.50@1.60 for fancy, 2.00@2.25 for choice. Market depressed on unsound stock.

Citrus-fruit Shipments.

On Wednesday there were shipped from Southern California points sixty-four carloads of citrus fruit, making a total for the season of 13,722 carloads.

FINANCIAL.

THE GOLD BASIS. The National Bank of the Republic at Chicago quotes on its statement:

"The United States, unequivocally at least, has had the curse of the government manifested in a 2 per cent interest rate, some of the most serious absurdities of our financial system in process of elimination, the national bank system placed in a position where it can work most effectively in the promotion of business and plan of currency, which makes the farthest corners of the country where quick capital is needed—this is the picture presented to the world today, in contrast to the depreciation which existed during the years of depression following the panic of 1893. The significance of this gold-standard law is now as great as ever to America and more by the rank and file of American people. They have been slow in grasping the idea that this is a greater triumph, and of greater benefit to the world than any victory won in the days of the rebellion, but they are coming to understand it, and courage rises accordingly."

COMMERCIAL.

GRAHAM FLOUR HIGHER. There is an advance of 15 cents per cent on Graham flour, the price now being \$1.35.

CORN MEAL UP. There is an advance of 10 cents per cent on corn meal, white and yellow.

SARDINES STEADY. Eastern advices are to the effect that American sardines will not be higher. There are enough eastern packers to hold the trust in check.

GENERAL BUSINESS TOPICS

THE MOCHA COFFEE SAINT. Mocha is a name given to a kind of coffee, but also a port (Tunis) on the Red Sea. The patron saint of coffee was Sheik Schoedel, says the New England Grocer, whose memory is venerated by the Mahomedans almost as much as that of Mahomet himself.

One day 500 years ago from the Indies cast anchor in the port. Those on board had noticed a hut, and they disembarked to see what it was.

The sheik (for he was a sheik) received the strangers kindly, gave them some coffee to drink, for he was fond of it and attributed grace accordingly.

The travelers, who had never seen coffee before, thought that this hot drink would be a cure for the plague. So they asked him to teach them the secret. They had noticed that not only would the plague be stopped, but also if they would unload their ship, they could make good profit by it.

The owner of the ship was impressed by the strange man, especially as he found the coffee so palatable. On his return to a large number of Arabs came to listen to the hermit's preaching, and among them were some merchants who purchased all the coffee in the ship.

The Indian visitor returned home and telling his strange adventure and profitable trading, many of his compatriots came to the saintly sheik.

A beautiful mosque was built over the tomb of Schoedel after his death, and his name will never be forgotten as long as coffee abides in the world.

The Moslem coffee-drinkers keep veneration in their morning devotions. Travelers say that the town of Mocha or Ocha as the Arabic call it, make their oath, not by God, but by the memory of Schoedel.

ORANGES CHEAPER THAN APPLES. Any man of 45 or more, save the Topkapi Merchant, who was raised on a farm, can remember when there were years during which he never tasted oranges. The price of a few oranges is that up to the time he was 10 he never did taste an orange. The orange was considered a luxury that could be afforded only by the rich.

Apples, on the other hand, have been common. The boy could fill himself on apples and time he wanted to, but he had to pay for them because they were scarce and hard to get. Now the orange is actually cheaper than the apple. The apple is a luxury, but the oranges are common. The common people can afford oranges, but the plutocrats alone are able to buy apples. It is curious how better a thing tastes when the price is advanced to the bid price.

LOCAL PRODUCE MARKETS

LOS ANGELES MARKETS

Los Angeles, May 10, 1900.

Provisions were unchanged. Dried fruits and nuts are well cleaned up, prepared to the arrival of new crop.

Hides are dull.

Wool is very weak.

Eggs are steady.

Meat is firm, at 40@42 cents for about all that is sold.

Cheese is steady.

Old-stock honey is about all gone from the new crop.

Bamboo old and new, about \$1.25 per cental. Choice new Pinkneys are \$1.25, firm, and fancy ones do well at \$1.50 up to perhaps \$2.00 for extra fancy. Seed is in good demand.

Onions are weak, at 2½@3½ cents for lots, up to 3 cents in a very small way.

Rhubarb continues scarce.

Beans are active and firm. A good many are being planted.

Lemons are moving a little more freely.

Navel oranges are practically gone. Lemons are moving. Lates are moving at \$2.00@2.25. Fancy, 2.45@2.75. Six hundred boxes and halves of Sorrento oranges by steamship Spartan Prince were good in quality and condition. Halves sold at 1.80@1.90; full boxes, 2.50@2.60.

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NEW YORK, May 10.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The market is strong in sympathy with auction markets, especially on fancy and extra fancy fruit in sound condition. Extra fancy navel, 2.75@3.00; choice, 3.10@3.25; medium to small sizes preferred. Sweet oranges, 1.50@1.60; choice for fancy, 2.60@2.75 for choice. Seedlings good demand; 2.25@2.75 for fancy; 2.40@2.45 for choice. Small sizes, sweets and seedlings in good demand. St. Michaels, fancy, 2.00@2.15; choice, 2.00@2.25. The lemon market is well supplied with fruit, 1.50@1.60 for fancy, 2.00@2.25 for choice. Market depressed on unsound stock.

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THE CITY IN BRIEF

AT THE THEATERS.

LOS ANGELES—Miss. Rose Goss.
BURBANK—Chimes of Normandy.
CORPHIUM—Vaudville.

COMPARATIVE TEMPERATURES.*

	Max.	Min.	Mean.
New York	29	21	22
Washington	29	21	22
Pittsburgh	29	21	22
Cincinnati	28	21	22
St. Louis	28	21	22
Los Angeles	28	21	22
Kansas City	28	21	22
Jacksonville	28	21	22

(*The maximum is for yesterday; the minimum for the before yesterday. The mean is the average temperature for the two days.)

PARAPHRETTES.

Wheelmen Get Together.
Frank Stewart of No. 27 West Sixth street, an employe of Hedges, while riding his bicycle on South Main street yesterday afternoon, collided with another wheelman. He received injuries on his head and one arm, and was sent to the Receiving Hospital for repairs.

Southern California W.C.T.U.

The ladies of the W.C.T.U. are preparing elaborate decorations for the Southern California W.C.T.U. convention, which will assemble in Los Angeles the 22d inst. Among those who will participate are a number of men prominent in official and ministerial circles.

Courthouse Elevator Stopped.

The big outside elevator at the County Courthouse, which hoists passengers a thousand passengers daily from the 10th floor, will be closed for ten days, which will be made during the next ten days. Star-climbers will come hard after the luxury of a modern elevator.

W.C.T.U. County Officers.

A meeting of the executive officers of the county W.C.T.U. was held yesterday morning. Plans were discussed for the promotion of interest in the coming State convention, and steps taken to aid in the distribution of white-ribbon literature at the Paris Exposition.

A Good Example.

Diet-Atty. Rivers and his five deputies filed down to the County Clerk's office in a body yesterday and registered under the new registration law, causing the office to remain open January 1, 1899. Every voter, who has not already done so, must register for the general election in November, and but few electors do so as yet.

Athletic Club Dances.

The Los Angeles Athletic Club has announced an open session for Wednesday evening, at which time nominations for directors to be voted for at the annual meeting will be made. It is also stated that the Entertainment Committee has arranged for a "ladies' night," to be held on Friday evening, the 25th inst., in the clubroom.

Ricky's Hundred Days.

George W. Ricker was arrested last night at the Central and Central Avenue for being drunk and abusing his wife. Ricky paddles butter, eggs and buttermilk. Several months ago he was arrested for disturbing the peace while attempting to beat his wife, being prevented from doing so by other people to whom his better half ran for protection, and was given a suspended sentence. He says, "He will now have to serve his sentence."

Committee of Ten.

The Committee of Ten appointed by the commercial organizations of the city, at the request of the Board of Education, to investigate the course of study in the public schools of the city and to recommend changes, will be holding its first meeting on the board room on the sixth floor of the Laughlin building this afternoon at 4 o'clock, and will meet for the purpose of organization and to outline a plan of procedure.

Will "Whoop Er Up."

The Southwest Los Angeles McKinley Club had made arrangements to hold a rousing rally at Paulin's Hall, No. 125½ West Spring street, this evening at 8 o'clock. It is intended for a regular campaign whooper up. There will be a brass band and the campaign glee club of citizens. W. C. L. Dyer, Mrs. L. Oliver, East, will deliver an address. Rev. F. M. Larkin will speak on "Some Fundamental Principles in Taxation," and A. P. Green will make a short speech on "The Administration."

Many Numberless Vehicles.

Hacks without license numbers, or with just the faintest trace of what might have been official figures before, are still not uncommon on the city streets in spite of an ordinance providing that such shall be placed upon public vehicles. Section 6 of Ordinance No. 222, sets forth that any vehicle which requires lamps must have its number in plain figures, at least two inches in length, painted with black paint upon each lamp in such a manner as to be distinct.

Heckless Messenger Boys.

Much complaint is heard from pedestrains and wheelmen about the recklessness of many of the messenger boys of the city. One citizen stated yesterday that he had witnessed a dozen collisions within a week caused by careless bicycle riding on the part of speedy messengers, most of whom he believed, were not on duty at the time. Tuesday afternoon a boy was thrown directly in front of a car on Spring street by a messenger boy, who was riding a bicycle and looking over his shoulder, and the resulting action on the part of the motorman averted a serious accident. Pedestrains are frequently run down.

Painter Falls.

Fred Ingeland, a painter, who occupies the corner of Third and Los Angeles streets, and whose place of business is at No. 622 South Main street, fell from the roof of a house at No. 628 Gladys avenue yesterday morning. He was unconscious and partially unconscious, and was spitting blood. He was hurried to the Receiving Hospital and given temporary treatment. Dr. J. W. B. Bunn, surgeon, were broken at the wrists, in addition to which he had sustained severe internal injuries. Later he was removed to the St. Vincent hospital last night, where the treating committee say, but there had been considerable flow of blood from the mouth. It could not be determined whether or not his injuries would prove fatal.

Seeking a Home.

The Mechanics Chamber of Commerce has long needed a home for itself. With the rapid growth of the city and the consequent increase in the calls upon the organization, the Chamber has outgrown its rented quarters at Fourth and Broadway. Fire in one of the stores underneath some months ago also served to impress upon the members the necessity of erecting a fireproof quarter where the valuable exhibits can be stored safely. A committee appointed by the Chamber some time ago has been quietly at work, and developments are expected soon. The personnel of the committee is as follows: A. B.

Cass, chairman; J. S. Sluson, W. C. Patterson, F. Q. Story, Homer Laughlin, W. H. Klemm, Caspare Cohn and Charles Silcox.

For Starving India.

Owing to the inclement weather the Scandinavian mass meeting for the benefit of the starving people of India, which was scheduled for last evening, was postponed until Saturday evening, May 19. The few Swedish people who braved the rain and gathered in Blamehard's Hall last evening, decided upon the postponement, but they were unable to leave the hall and do something for the famine-stricken Orient. Rev. D. Oberg delivered a brief address and a generous contribution was taken up. An elaborate programme has been prepared for the coming mass meeting. It is expected that the Scandinavians will make a liberal donation at that time for suffering India.

NEWS AND BUSINESS.

A great many persons have been speculating on the future of the Gulf-West Crude Oil Company, that are present operating on at Fillmore, and their all say that it is one of the best oil fields in the country today. Stock that is selling at 15 cents a share will with almost a certainty reach par before the end of 1900. They are asking an average price of \$1.50 a barrel.

Speculators are buying for the summer. Ariel Meinhardt, a Keweenaw City boy, is staying at the Hollenbeck.

E. L. Nichols, a traveling man,

is staying at the Nadeau.

A. G. Neper has taken up his residence at the Roslyn for the summer.

Ariel Meinhardt, a Keweenaw City boy, is staying at the Hollenbeck.

E. L. Nichols, a traveling man,

is staying at the Nadeau.

Miss Leslie Spencer of the "Real Widow Brown" Company, is at the Roslyn Hotel.

Lacy S. McKnight and wife of Pittsburg are among the late arrivals at the Van Nuys.

Dr. G. Del Amo, a retired capitalist of San Francisco, is visiting old friends in this city this week.

Miss A. Johnson of Sacramento has taken apartments at the Roslyn Hotel for an extended stay.

A. Asher, a merchant of Mojave, is registered at the Nadeau.

Tracy N. Stebbins, a mining man from Ballarat, is among the recent arrivals at the Hollenbeck.

Fred L. King, an insurance man of San Francisco, is among the late arrivals at the Westminster.

Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, and wife registered at the Roslyn Hotel yesterday from Dayton.

George Cook, a mining man from Johannesburg, is making the Nadeau his headquarters during a short stay in the city.

V. A. Valentine, traveling passenger agent for the Canadian Pacific Railway, is registered at the Nadeau from San Francisco.

E. W. Newell, representing John V. Farwell & Co. of Chicago, a dry goods firm, is registered at the Nadeau from the Windy City.

Fred W. Kraus, a trunk manufacturer, from St. Louis, Mo., is spending a few days in the city. He is registered at the Hollenbeck.

George H. Stewart, proprietor of the Phoenix Hotel, San Diego, is a guest of the Westminster.

Mr. Eastman, head of the Eastman Kodak Company, passed through the city yesterday in his private car.

Grandma's round at San Fran.

W. R. Burnham, accompanied by his wife and son, returned from India yesterday. They will spend the balance of the winter in this city at the Westminister.

M. O. Bicknell, general freight and passenger agent of the Phoenix and醴泉, in spending some time in the city, is here.

F. L. Kendall, secretary of the company.

J. F. Harris, Eng., of Oakland has headquarters at the Hollenbeck during his vacation in Southern California.

As official host for California Modern Woodmen of America, he will visit many local camps while in this state.

R. H. Stewart, a dry goods firm, is registered at the Nadeau from the Windy City.

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